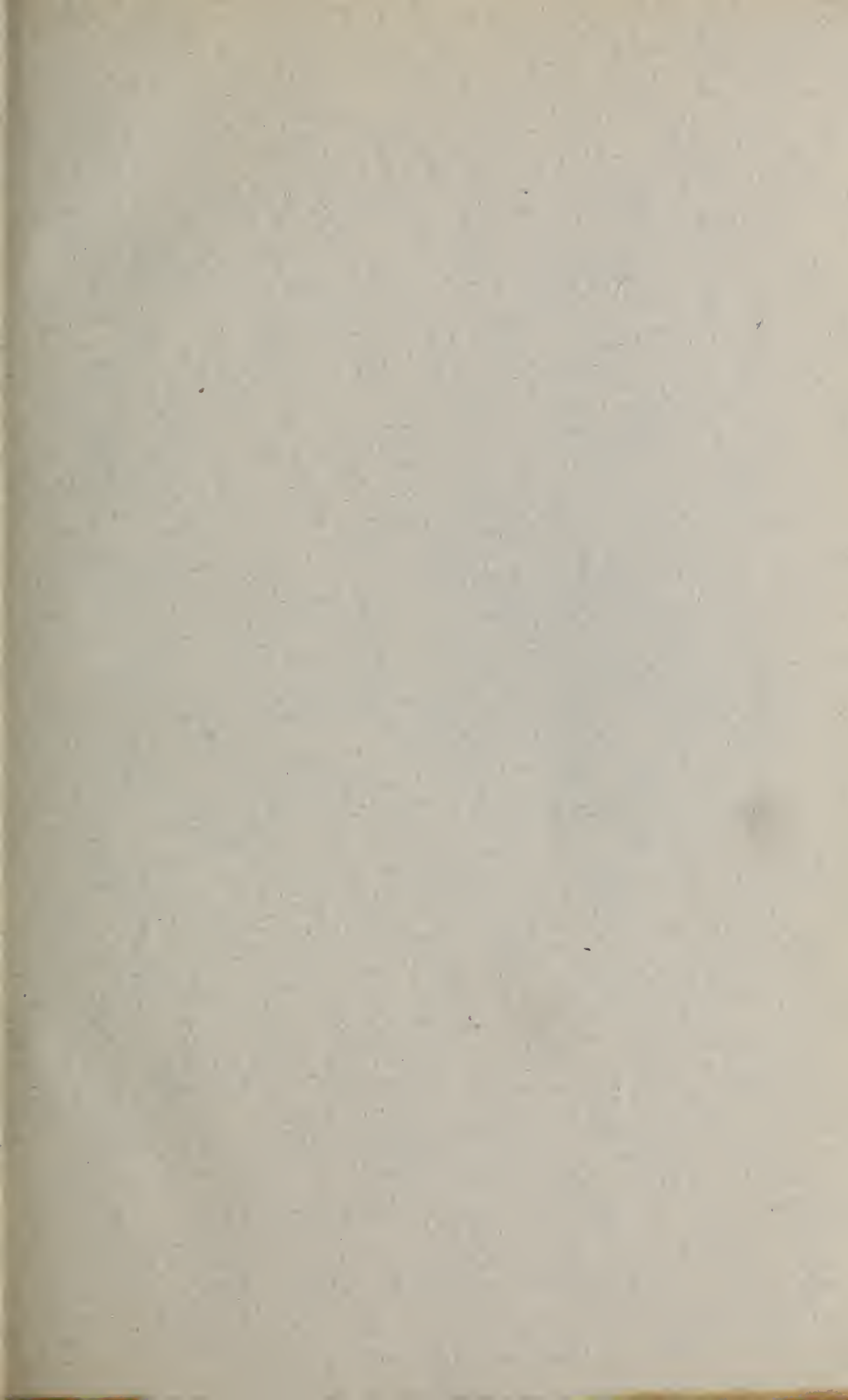


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EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAPE MOUNT, AND THE VEY TRIBE.

The establishment in the Cape Mount country of a Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States by Bishop Penick, is an important event in the history of West African Missions. It was a long cherished desire of the late Bishop Payne—whose residence of thirty years and varied labors on the coast entitled his opinions and wishes to great weight in the Christian church—to see a vigorous Mission established at Cape Mount; and it should give sincere satisfaction to all interested in the Christianization of Africa to know that such a Mission has been now opened, under the supervision of one of the choice men of the Episcopal church—a young man of talents, energy and earnest Christian spirit.

The Veys, among whom this Mission is established, are, in many respects, the most interesting tribe on the African coast. They are distinguished as the only tribe on the continent of Africa who has invented an alphabet. In our early school days it used to be supposed that all the alphabets of the world sprang from one source—the Phœnician. We now know that the Perso-Assyrian cuneiform alphabet is quite independent, as also the Sanscrit alphabet, whatever its original form; while the Tamil, Burmese, Siamese, have also an aspect wholly primitive. To these must be added the Vey.

A German of the name of Keolle, a missionary of the English Church Missionary Society, who spent five years at Sierra Leone and the neighboring coast, mastered the Vey language sufficiently to write a small grammar of it. He also prepared several tracts in the Vey language and character, which were printed by the Society in London. A specimen of this character, which is syllabic, may be seen in Wilson's "Western Africa." Professor Blyden found that the most ordinary

Vey man could readily read Koelle's tracts. Correspondence is now held in this language throughout the Vey country. In their ability to hold epistolary communication in their own language, written in letters of their own invention, this tribe forms an interesting exception to the tribes on the African Continent, and, indeed, they belong to the very few exceptions among all the tribes of mankind.

We are so deeply interested in this philological fact that we venture to express the hope that Bishop Penick and his successors will encourage the development of this indigenous literature. It was never for one moment supposed that so important an invention as that of an alphabet could ever come from any of the so-called savage tribes of Africa. If the originality of this people is not weakened, but encouraged and assisted by a process of foreign culture, we may yet see great things from them. If, without extraneous aid, they discovered their present ingenious and useful method of writing their own language, they will be sure, in time, to improve that language by sensible accretions and assimilations, if unconstrained cultivation allows the development of natural and normal results.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

We learn that Messrs. Fowler & Crampton intend to dispatch from New York to Liberia, in the month of September, a large bark fitted up for passengers and emigrants, and they hope before long to put a steamer in the trade.

THE QUESTION OF LIBERIAN PROGRESS.

One of the New York journals having published an *editorial* in which the Liberian colonization scheme was spoken of as being a failure and a "farce," a reporter of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* visited a Manager of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and from him received the following statement, in which the various allegations in the article referred to are discussed:

"I have read the article you refer to, and can safely say that it abounds in misrepresentations. Some of the principal citizens of Philadelphia—lawyers, physicians, clergymen and merchants—have for many years taken a deep interest in the welfare of the republic of Liberia. Such men as the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., John P. Crozer, Esq., Dr. H. L. Hodge, Hon. Eli K. Price, William H. Allen, LL.D., and many others have devoted time and money in aiding worthy colored men who have taken with them their wives and children to build up a Christian republic in Africa. Men of the highest standing in Boston, New York, Baltimore and Washington,

have united heartily in this work, without regard to political opinions or religious preferences.

"In July, 1847, a Constitution was adopted by the people of Liberia, which, in some of its features, is in advance of the Constitution of the United States. From a mere dot on the coast of Africa the territory has extended so greatly that the republic fronts the Atlantic Ocean for six hundred miles, and extends about two hundred miles eastward toward the Niger river.

"The progress of Liberia has been remarkable in view of the great obstacles which have been encountered. When founded, the slave trade was in full activity, and barbarous native tribes were roused by rum and powder to resist the establishment of a Government which prohibited slavery and polygamy.

"Nearly one hundred churches have already been established—Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Lutheran. The Veys, Deys, Pessas, Golahs, Bassas, Greboes and other tribes have welcomed Christian teachers and missionaries, and Liberia may be designated as 'The Missionary Republic.' With larger means and more teachers and missionaries, the populous Mohammedan and Pagan nations along the Niger river and in Central Africa may be reached and Christian civilization be widely extended.

"A striking testimony in regard to the progress of Liberia is found in the *West African Reporter*, received yesterday. This newspaper is published at Freetown, Sierra Leone, and is dated August 13th. Sierra Leone was founded by Wilberforce, Granville Sharp and other eminent British philanthropists. The editor says: 'There is evidently a stir in the United States among our Negro brethren, and the results must be far reaching for good in the future of Africa. For the future work of the race on this continent Sierra Leone is one of the most important points, *second*, probably, only to Liberia in political status.'

"Hundreds of thousands of freedmen in the United States would gladly emigrate to Liberia if the means could be secured to meet the expenses of removal. Young men in the principal literary and religious institutions for the freedmen are now volunteering for work in Africa. Applications also come from the Danish island of St. Croix and the English island of Barbados, in the West Indies.

"With a soil of vast fertility, with abundant land at fifty cents an acre, with free homesteads for all emigrating families, with unbounded openings for sugar farms and coffee plantations, it is evident that Liberia has accomplished a vast work, in view of its limited means, but needs a larger population and more capital. Not very far from the present limits of Liberia is the fertile valley of the river Niger, the Mississippi of Africa, navigable for three thousand miles."

COMMUNICATION FROM VICE PRESIDENT WARNER.

The two last companies of immigrants from the United States, with few exceptions, have located at Brewerville. This settlement, about eleven miles from Monrovia, continues to thrive. Its settlers are actively engaged in the culture of coffee, of which they have pretty fair plantations. The soil of the settlement is peculiarly adapted to coffee growing; while sweet potatoes and cassada, the staple article of our bread-stuffs, are grown in great abundance. Beans also, of several varieties, are among the products harvested and go to make up returns to the farmer for his labor.

The soil of Arthington is so fertile that it requires but little cultivation to render it productive of almost any crop put into it. Arthington is still prospering. A company of its settlers shipped by the bark "*Monrovia*," to New York, some two thousand pounds of coffee—this quantity being the surplus of their crop for the season after paying all expenses and laying in their six months' provisions.

This year has been noted for the unusual quantity of rain that has fallen since the coming in of the wet season. Travel by land has thereby been greatly checked, so that we have not had from the interior the amount of native produce which we are accustomed to have in more favorable seasons. Besides, we have not been exempt from the influence of the general depression of business throughout the world.

Since Secretary of State Gibson forwarded his dispatch to the Greboes in reply to their circular, published in the *Observer*, at Monrovia, nothing has been heard from them, in writing; but the Secretary informed me a few days ago that he had learned that the disaffected portion of the tribe had expressed great satisfaction at the sentiments contained in the dispatch, and that they are favorably accepted by them, couched as they were in so conciliatory a tone. The government entertains a strong belief that there will be no further trouble from that quarter.

In the northwestern portion of the continent, France has been making unprecedented efforts for extending her commerce; and a project for a railway from Algeria to Soudan has received the sanction of the government. Her contemplated field of commercial, if not political enterprise, takes in large portions of the country north and east of Sierra Leone and of Liberia.

Proposals for a French Protectorate of Liberia have reached the Liberian government through the consul-general of Liberia in France. But the subject does not seem to receive much favor among the Liberians. Both the government of the United States and the governor of Sierra Leone have expressed considerable interest in the matter. England and France have before now, in other parts of the world, contended for sovereignty. The supremacy in Soudan will rest with the most energetic and enter-

prising. We see no reason why the two neighboring countries of Sierra Leone and Liberia might not co-operate for the development of the coast and interior trade.

A message has been recently received by the President of Liberia from Abrahima Sissi, the King of Medina, a powerful native Mohammedan chief, about 300 miles North-east of Monrovia. An Arabic letter was addressed to him and presents sent him by the Liberian government, making a favorable response to his proposition. Very important results may accrue from this movement to the republic and the world generally.

Every day proves the policy of the American Colonization Society in aiming to reclaim Africa by Africans to be the true and only policy to be pursued to accomplish an end worthy of the high aims of the Society, and to somewhat compensate it for its labors and the sharp criticisms and abuse it has long been the subject of in its endeavors to restore men, women and children, dead in slavery, to a life of freedom and untrammelled liberty.

It would seem from practical experience and undeniable demonstration that the best and safest voyages and surest insurance ship owners can effect upon their vessels is to place on board of them Negro emigrants for Liberia. This has been my opinion for years, confirmed by the safe arrival of every vessel, with over one hundred and sixty companies of emigrants. Justly has this fact been mentioned in the 62d annual report, page 10, of the American Colonization Society. It was not so with the slavers that carried the kidnapped African from his ancestral home. Many of them were driven by wild storms, wrecked and sent to the bottom of the ocean, the sport of the untamed and untamable Leviathan.

We, in a somewhat semi-national capacity, celebrated the 1st of December in commemoration of the battle fought here December 1, 1822, which decided the question as to whether the colony, then in its incipency, should be permitted to effect a foothold or not—whether the light of civilization and Christianity should be allowed through it to enter this goodly land, chasing away pagan darkness and revealing to the millions of its aboriginal inhabitants the deep degradation in which they were living and the awful destiny to which they were tending; or, whether ignorance, superstition, idolatry and barbarism should be let alone to go on producing their bitter fruit, and poisoning the very springs of life of numerous generations of human beings as they came into existence. The day will be ever memorable for marking the period of the opening of the prison doors of thousands of Africa's exiles in foreign lands, and the setting of them at liberty in their own ancestral home in this country.

Much of the gloom which hung over this part of the coast has lifted, leaving to it a clearer moral horizon which gives promise of a speedy rising of the sum of righteousness upon this people and a bright and better day for Africa.

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR BREWERVILLE, LIBERIA.

By Barque Liberia, from New York, May 22, 1880.

From New Berne, N. C.					From Phillips Co., Ark.				
NO.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.	NO.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
1	Decatur Bennett.....	60	Cooper..	Methodist..	29	Mencil McDuffy..	41	Farmer..	Baptist..
2	Annie Bennett.....	37			30	Ellen McDuffy.....	35		Baptist..
3	Amos Bennett.....	14			31	James McDuffy.....	11		
4	Augustus Bennett.....	12			32	Augustus McDuffy..	9		
5	Decatur Bennett.....	6			33	Joseph B. McDuffy..	7		
6	Mary B. Bennett.....	5			34	Siss McDuffy.....	1		
7	Susan Bennett.....	2			35	James McCarter.....	48	Farmer..	Methodist
From Marshall, Texas.					36	Mima McCarter.....	44		Baptist..
8	Washington Matthews	64	Farmer..	Baptist..	37	John McCarter.....	20	Farmer..	
9	Harriet Matthews.....	65		Baptist..	38	James McCarter.....	18		
10	Andrew Matthews.....	26	Teacher..	Baptist..	39	Laura McCarter.....	15		
11	Ellen Matthews.....	24		Baptist..	40	Pleasant McCarter..	10		
12	Alice Matthews.....	6			41	Moses Croston.....	36	Farmer..	
13	George H. Matthews.....	4			42	Melvina Croston.....	35		Baptist..
14	Mattie A. Matthews.....	In ft.			43	William Croston.....	12		
15	Richard Matthews.....	29	Teacher..	Baptist..	44	Sophonra Croston..	8		
16	Millie Matthews.....	19		Baptist..	45	Rosa Croston.....	6		
17	Lincoln Matthews.....	2		Baptist..	46	Catharine Croston..	4		
18	John Matthews.....	In ft.			47	Lewella Croston.....	3		
From De View Woodruff, Co., Ark.					48	Moses Croston.....	In ft.		
19	Henry Foster.....	30	Farmer..	Methodist..	49	Elijah Parker.....	50	Farmer..	Baptist..
20	Lucy Foster.....	29			50	Caroline Parker.....	35		Baptist..
21	Jesse Foster.....	9			51	Elijah Parker.....	13		
22	Elizabeth Foster.....	7			52	Eliza Ann Parker...	11		
23	Luroxi Foster.....	2		Methodist..	53	Richard Parker.....	9		
24	Perry Level.....	27	Farmer..		54	Chillers Parker.....	6		
25	Harriet Level.....	23			55	Lucinda Williams...	36		Baptist..
26	Cora Level.....	1			56	Joseph Williams...	19		
27	Washington Tucker...	27	Farmer..	Baptist..	57	Henry Williams.....	13		
28	Rachel Tucker.....	49		Methodist..	58	Roger Williams.....	11		
					59	Nicholas Williams...	9		
					60	Sylvester Williams..	7		

Note.—The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,530 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR BREWERVILLE, LIBERIA.

By Barque Monrovia, from New York, May 29, 1880.

<i>From Phillips Co., Ark.</i>					<i>From Phillips Co., Ark.</i>				
NO.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.	NO.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
1	Richard Newton.....	52	Cooper.....	Methodist	39	Fannie Jones.....	29	.....	.....
2	Fanny Newton.....	48	.....	Methodist	40	Cora Jones.....	12	.....	.....
3	Rosa Newton.....	8	.....	Baptist...	41	Wilson Harris.....	53	Farmer...	Baptist...
4	Edward Talifero.....	32	Farmer.....	Baptist...	42	Andrew J. Withers...	20	Farmer...	.....
5	Susanna Talifero.....	27	Minister...	Baptist...	43	Alfred Broyles.....	35	Farmer...	.....
6	Simon Davis.....	40	.....	Methodist	44	Maria Broyles.....	24	.....	.....
7	Abbe Davis.....	25	.....	Methodist	45	Wesley Broyles.....	3	.....	.....
8	Louis Davis.....	11	.....	.....	46	William Martin.....	22	Farmer...	.....
9	Joseph Davis.....	3	.....	.....	47	Creedy Martin.....	19	.....	.....
10	Andrew Davis.....	1	Minister...	Baptist...	48	Harriet Kelly.....	38	.....	.....
11	Ephraim Holmes.....	64	.....	Baptist...	49	George Patton.....	30	Blacksmith	.....
12	Sarah Holmes.....	25	.....	Baptist...	50	Iettie Patton.....	18	.....	.....
13	George Holmes.....	17	.....	Baptist...	51	Chrisoe Patton.....	Inf'te.	.....	.....
14	Amanda Holmes.....	4	.....	.....	52	Milly Blue.....	70	.....	Methodist
15	Enrichs Holmes.....	37	Farmer...	.....	53	Julia Patten.....	27	.....	.....
16	Thomas Hunter.....	36	.....	Baptist...	54	George Patten.....	12	.....	.....
17	Rachel Hunter.....	10	.....	.....	55	Ella Patten.....	10	.....	.....
18	Cora Hunter.....	6	.....	.....	56	Rufus Patten.....	8	.....	.....
19	Thomas Hunter.....	24	Farmer...	Baptist...	57	John Patten.....	6	.....	.....
20	Thomas Johnson.....	20	.....	.....	58	Mary Patten.....	3	.....	.....
21	Hester Johnson.....	3	.....	Baptist...	59	Archibald Patten.....	1	.....	.....
22	Rachel Johnson.....	61	Brickmaker	Baptist...	60	Frank Lee.....	60	Farmer...	.....
23	Jackson Allen.....	38	.....	Baptist...	61	Lucinda Lee.....	55	Farmer...	Baptist...
24	Louisa Allen.....	11	.....	.....	62	Thomas Lee.....	30	Farmer...	.....
25	Thomas Allen.....	9	.....	.....	63	Mary Lee.....	22	.....	.....
26	William Allen.....	7	.....	.....	64	Mary Jane Lee.....	4	.....	.....
27	Jennie Allen.....	3	.....	.....	65	Joseph Lee.....	3	.....	.....
28	Moses Allen.....	43	Farmer...	.....	66	Doctor Lee.....	25	.....	.....
29	George Williams.....	39	.....	Methodist	67	Celia Love.....	1	.....	.....
30	Mary Williams.....	17	.....	.....	68	George Love.....	7	.....	.....
31	Young Williams.....	15	.....	.....	69	Lucinda Love.....	3	.....	.....
32	Bella Williams.....	13	.....	.....	70	Charles Love.....	3	.....	.....
33	Nelson Williams.....	10	.....	.....	71	William T. Love.....	1	.....	.....
34	Penny Williams.....	8	.....	.....	72	Dora Gregory.....	8	Farmer...	.....
35	Manuel Williams.....	3	.....	.....	73	Daniel Wooden.....	54	.....	Methodist
36	Calvin Williams.....	1	.....	.....	74	Beisee Wooden.....	38	.....	Methodist
37	.....	1	.....	.....	75	Madison Richardson...	33	Farmer...	Baptist...
38	William Jones.....	39	Farmer...	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note. The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,606 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.

BY GEN. J. W. PHELPS.

We, who ought to be foremost in exploring and Christianizing Africa, are doing much less of that work than either England or France. It seems very proper that the latter nation, as the leading people of the Latin race, should take the lead in that direction. Some eighty millions or more of the Latin race, crowded into a comparatively small territory in the southwestern part of Europe, and divided from Africa only by the Mediterranean sea, ought, one would suppose, to be looking for an extension of their limits in the immense, uncultivated regions south of that sea.

The French government and people are profoundly impressed with this idea at the present time. A languishing foreign commerce, an overplus of manufactured articles seeking a market, and the restricted territorial limits of their large population, all combine to inspire them with the policy of expansion; and we think it would be much wiser for France to lay open the commerce of Soudan to the world, than to be digging a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

On the 20th of December, 1879, Monsieur Paul Soleillet left Paris, well provided with passports from an African sovereign, and with presents for barbarian chiefs, on his way to Timbuctoo, which is on the river Niger, south of the great Sahara desert. Among numerous other articles, he took colored fashion plates to please the African ladies. He expected to arrive in Senegal, the French colony on the west coast of Africa, south of the desert, in the month of January, 1880. He was to follow the caravan route from there to Timbuctoo; and from there he intends to cross the desert to Algiers, a distance of some fifteen hundred miles.

His journey across the desert will be made in view of discovering a practicable route for a railroad; and if such a route can be found, there is abundant capital and energy in France for building the road. It could be built for a hundredth part of the expense of the Prussian war.

Soudan lies south of the desert; is supposed to be a healthy country, and is allowed to contain two millions of square miles and twenty millions of inhabitants. The river Niger flows through it; but it is separated from the sea-coast, on the south by Guinea, and on the west by Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Senegambia. With a railroad once laid to it from Algiers it could be reached from Paris within a week. There is hardly any limit to the commercial wealth that might thus be poured into the basin of the Mediterranean sea. Every nation on the margin of that sea is interested in the execution of the work.

France has been occupied more than half a century in efforts to eliminate from her democratic proclivities the imperial element that

was thrown into them by the Napoleon family. Under that family she has lost territory, population, and immense wealth, to say nothing of myriads of human lives. But here, now, a chance seems offered that in another half century might enable her to repair all her losses, and give a new impetus and direction to her republican development and strength.

But everything will depend upon the fact whether a railroad through the desert of Sahara is practicable or not. That question is to be solved by M. Soleillet's explorations, to the conclusion of which the French people are looking forward with great interest. In the meantime, the establishment of free, non-sectarian schools among the Mohammedans of Central Africa, appears to be among the possibilities of the near future.

The question occurs, What aid can our own republic give to this movement of the French republic? It is very certain that the white portion of our people, as a general rule, has shown but little interest in Africa. The government has done nothing towards exploring a route from Liberia to Soudan, as the French government is now doing between Soudan and Algiers.

We would suggest that our black population could not do better than to make penny contributions on Sundays for this purpose. The money might be deposited with the Secretary of the American Colonization Society until a sufficiency should be accumulated to meet the expenses of exploring and opening a route from the head of navigation on the St. Paul's to some point in Soudan. The distance would not probably be over two hundred and fifty miles. If all the Negro families in the United States were to contribute one cent each every Sunday, the sum in the course of ten years would amount to some five millions of dollars, which would doubtless be sufficient to build the road proposed. With this work once accomplished, the fertile and healthy lands of Soudan would be as accessible to our African population as Kansas is now.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

Information has been received by cable from Madeira, of the arrival of the bark *Monrovia*, at Monrovia, after a passage of thirty-two days from New York. No mention is made of the bark *Liberia*, which sailed just a week before the *Monrovia*, but she is supposed to have arrived out in due season.

These vessels carried the "Arkansas refugees" and other emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society.

ELEPHANT TAMING IN LIBERIA.

We saw in the *Observer* of Monrovia that a company has been organized, with Vice-President Warner as President, for the purpose of carrying out this object.

Mr. Anderson is the proper person to inaugurate and lead in such an enterprise. He has made two journeys to Musardu, the capital of the Western Mandingoes, two hundred miles east of Monrovia. The account of his first journey was printed in a neat volume in the United States and met with great success, Sir Roderick Murchison adopting it for the library of the Royal Geographical Society as a most reliable work on African travel.

The lack of the ordinary domestic beasts of burden in the Republic has suggested to Mr. Anderson that some of the numerous elephants he has met on his travels ought to be utilized. He says: "the horse loses vigor the moment he descends from the elevated plains of Manding; a few years labor knocks up the ox; while the elephant, big, strong, long lived and tractable when trained, flourishes under the very same circumstances to which the other animals succumb."

Mr. Anderson is eminently fitted by physical and mental temperament for the new enterprise he is about to undertake. He has accustomed himself to the most laborious kind of business and to all kinds of exposure. He walked to Musardu and back to Monrovia over mountains, across swamps and through jungles barefooted.

He seems to have been proof against heat and damp, sun and rain, stones and mud. He grew fat on short allowances, scorning creature comforts. After having successfully struggled with difficulties and overcome privations and inconveniences to which Stanley would have devoted a long and thrilling chapter, he returned to the coast not only safe and sound but ridiculously corpulent. His business is in out of the way places, to survey lands, to cut jungles, to lay out roads. He always has a faithful band of Congoes, who stick to him through thick and thin; and who delight in the chase. They are accustomed to circumventing deer, tracking wild cows and following up wounded leopards. We do not know whether Mr. Anderson is a good shot, as we have never heard of his "bagging" any large game; but his reading on the subject of elephants seems to be so extensive and accurate and his experience so wide, that we presume he knows exactly how and where the ball ought to strike the formidable tusker. The object, however, is not to kill the beast, but to take him alive, for use, which is a far more difficult undertaking; still we feel sure that if the Congo hunters will follow Mr. Anderson's advice and adopt his methods they will succeed in getting to the windward of many a suspicious elephant, and bring him in triumph to the coast "to grace," in Mr. Anderson's enthusiastic language, "the streets of Monrovia with its presence."—*West African Reporter*.

THE POPULATION OF AFRICA.

We cannot hope for many years yet to have anything like accurate statistics on the population of Africa. Several regions, the population of which is certainly great, will probably long escape anything like a thorough examination. There are, for example, in the regions of the Great Lake, countries quite as thickly peopled as some of the States of Europe. Stanley tells us of countries of relatively small extent, and which yet possess millions of inhabitants. When we shall have succeeded in making an approximate census of all the populations, we shall probably reach a figure considerably higher than the present estimate. Some authors accord to Africa not more than 100,000,000 inhabitants. German geographers suppose that Africa contains somewhat over 200,000,000 inhabitants; the latest English publications estimate the population at 186,900,000, which, for an area of 11,500,000 square miles, gives an average of sixteen inhabitants per square mile, or a specific population eleven and a-half times less than that of France. Africa, which has fifty-seven times the area of France, has probably eight times the population. The suppression of the slave trade and the influence of European civilization may lead to an increase of population very rapid and very great. It should be observed that the approximate figure of the specific population, applied to the whole of the African continent, will not give a just idea of the compact character of the population of the interior. According to Behna, the Negro regions are by far the most populous parts of the continent. If the populations are sparse in the desert parts, they are very dense in other regions. Thus, in the Soudan the population is estimated at 80,000,000, or about fifty-three per square mile; the town of Bida, on the Niger, has a population of 80,000 inhabitants. The population of East Africa is estimated at about 30,000,000, and that of Equatorial Africa at 40,000,000. One of the latest authorities divides the population of Africa as follows among the great families into which ethnologists have divided the peoples: Negroes, 130,000,000; Hamites, 20,000,000; Bantus, 13,000,000; Ulahs, 8,000,000; Nubians, 1,500,000; Hottentots, 50,000. This would give a total population of 172,550,000. These figures are, of course, only approximate, and may be much modified by new and more precise information. The Bantus, for example, who, according to F. M. Muller, form at least one-quarter the population of Africa, might be found to number 50,000,000. These data we take from a paper by M. A. Raband, in the Bulletin of the Marseilles Geographical Society.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE MENDI MISSION.—The American Missionary Association recently sent Professor Chase to West Africa to visit their missionary stations in the Mendi country, be-

tween Sierra Leone and Liberia. His report is very favorable, and proves conclusively the value of colored missionaries or educated American freedmen as fitted to carry forward successfully the missionary work in West Africa. Professor Chase describes the Avery station as a pleasant spot, with its well-kept hedge sprinkled with little orange blossoms. In front are cocoanut trees, an orange tree, and a cinnamon tree with its dark green, fragrant leaves, and several pretty shrubs of various kinds. Beyond the hedge, on a point sloping towards the river, is the coffee farm of three acres, covered with trees about four feet high. In the rear is a clump of banana trees. In the distance is the mill, with its roof of bamboo. Nearer by is the chapel, a yellow structure, with a school-room in the basement. The mission house is one story, raised several feet above the ground, having a wide verandah on three sides.

THEIR PRONUNCIATION.—We have received several inquiries recently as to the pronunciation of the new names which are prominent in the accounts of Central Africa. Bihe is pronounced bee-hay; Benguela, ben-gway-la; Coanza, kwahn-za; Barotse, barot-see; Bailunda, by-loon-da; An-go-la; Muatta Yanvo's, mwa-ta yan-yo's; Urua, yuroo-ah; Kagnombe, kan-yom-bay.—*Missionary Herald*.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Col. Gordon, who was for a time Governor-General of Soudan for the Khedive of Egypt, made strenuous and successful efforts to suppress the slave trade in those parts of equatorial Africa which came within his influence. He was forced to resign his position, and in a pamphlet states that the Khedive has permitted the resuscitation of the slave trade in Central Africa, and "every order he gave for the suppression of this abomination has been cancelled." This slave trade is one of those evils which time alone will not cure. Nothing but the planting of Christian settlements and bringing all the influences of Christian missions and Christian governments to combine for its destruction will overthrow it.

A NEW MAP of Central and South Africa has been published by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for use at missionary prayer-meetings and in Sunday-schools, to be had for a small sum of C. N. Chapin, Congregational House, Boston. A similar map is needed of the northern and largest part of Africa.

American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

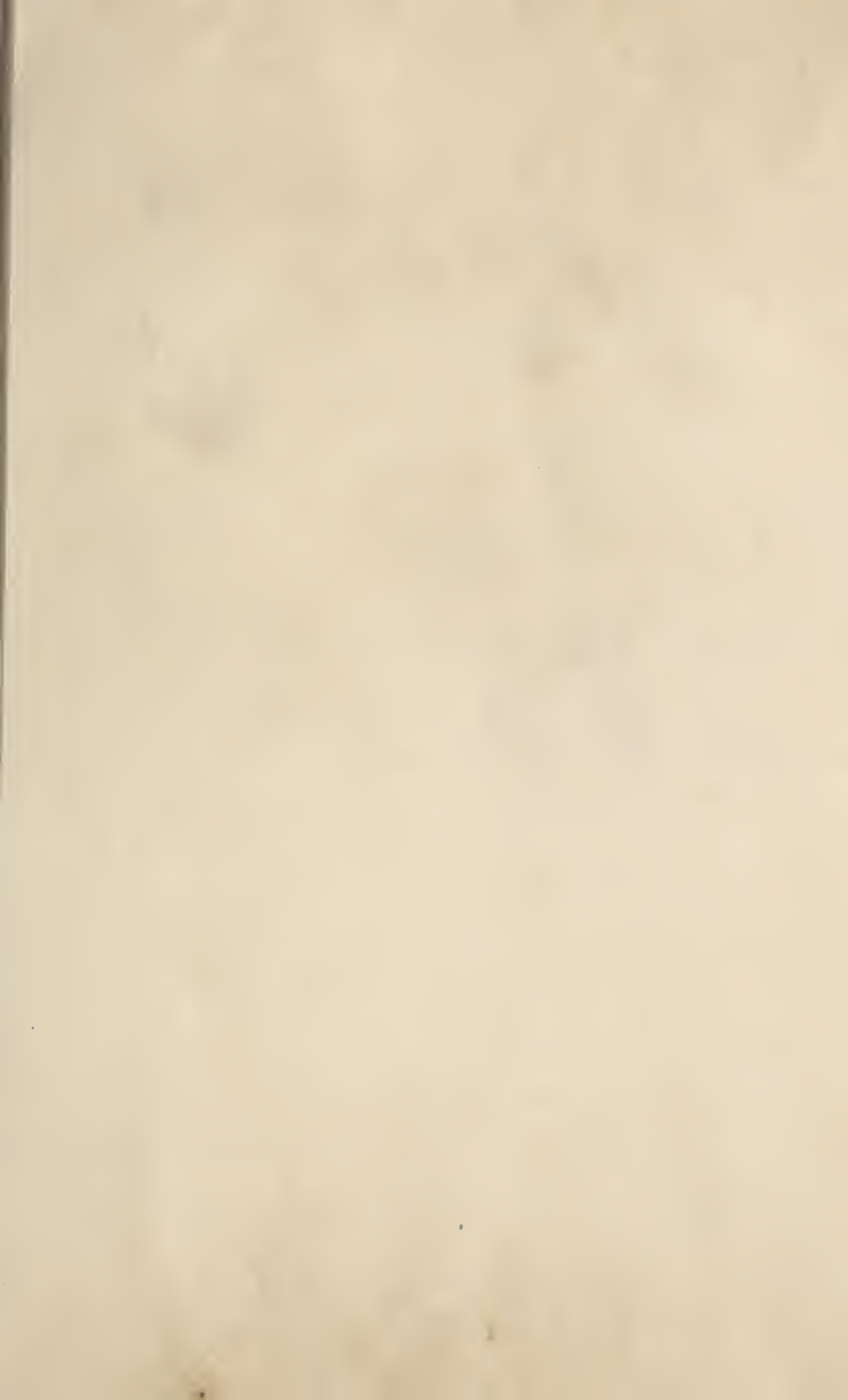
So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part or the whole of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of — dollars. (If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can easily be identified.)

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

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